



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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5 May 1992

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De Klerk Issues Statement on Cabinet Reshuffle

*MB0405190692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1849 GMT 4 May 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: SA [South African] Communication Service, Monday, 4 May 1992: "Press statement by the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk"]

[Text] The stepping down of Minister Barend du Plessis, together with the continuously changing scene pertaining to the negotiation process, necessitate moderate amendments with regard to the responsibilities within the Cabinet. I have decided to effect all this within the ranks of the present Cabinet. Consequently, no new appointments have been made.

In order to ease my own work load and to assure me of the necessary assistance in the negotiation process, Dr Gerrit Viljoen is appointed minister for state affairs. He will not be heading a department but will be assisted departmentally by the Office of the State President. The duties of the minister for state affairs will centre around specific and general tasks assigned to him by the state president.

While the appointment takes immediate effect, Dr Viljoen will, however, only assume his new duties in full as from 31 May 1992. According to medical diagnosis, he is overworked and exhausted to such an extent that total rest for a period of time was recommended. As a result, he will be absent from office for the rest of May.

Minister Roelf Meyer is appointed in Dr Viljoen's portfolio of constitutional development with immediate effect. He also retains the portfolio of communication. He will relinquish his other portfolio, defence, at the end of May 1992.

Minister Gene Louw is appointed minister of defence and of public works.

Minister Louis Pienaar is appointed minister of home affairs and retains the portfolio of environment affairs.

Minister Piet Marais is appointed minister of national education and remains minister of education and culture in the House of Assembly.

Minister Leon Wessels, who is relieved of the portfolio public works, is appointed minister of manpower. He retains his other portfolios.

Minister Derek Keys is appointed with immediate effect as minister of finance and of trade and industry. Although this will not be reflected in the name of his new portfolio, Minister Keys retains his specific responsibility for economic co-ordination. This combined responsibility brings about an increased work load. However, it is regarded as essential, given the obvious need for even better coordinated and encompassing financial and economic planning.

As soon as the letter has been adequately accomplished with the assistance of other relevant departments and ministers, the position will be reviewed.

As regards the present division of work amongst deputy ministers, only one change is made. Apart from defence, Deputy Minister Wynand Breytenbach also becomes deputy minister of environment affairs.

Except where indicated otherwise, all the above changes take effect on 1 June 1992.

In this way, ample time is given for the orderly transfer of responsibilities, thorough preparation by the incoming office bearers and the elimination of parliamentary disruption. Issued by the Office of the State President Cape Town 4 May 1992

Government Acts 'Unilaterally'

*MB0505093092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0758 GMT 5 May 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "Press Statement on Cabinet Reshuffle"]

[Text] President De Klerk's major cabinet reshuffle carries with it the implication that the government in proceeding with policies unilaterally.

While replacements had to be found for both Mr Du Plessis and Mr Viljoen, the impression created is that it is "business as usual" despite the negotiations that are under way.

The way forward lies with the urgent establishment of an interim government of national unity as rapidly as possible, so that elections can be held and we have a cabinet and government that reflects the will of all the people of this country, not merely the white minority. Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity

SACOB Welcomes Finance Minister

*MB0505092892 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 5 May 92*

[Text] The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] has welcomed the appointment of the minister of trade and industry, Mr. Derek Keys, as the new minister of finance. Mr. Keys succeeds Mr. Barend du Plessis who resigned for health reasons.

The director general of SACOB, Mr. Raymond Parsons, said Mr. Keys had built up a good working relationship with the private sector and that he hoped that his business background would ensure that financial discipline and stability were maintained in economic policy.

IFP Rejects Codesa Constitutional Body Proposal*MB0405144892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1350 GMT 4 May 92*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg May 4 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has reportedly rejected a Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] proposal for an elected constitution-making body.

"It appears so", senior African National Congress (ANC) delegate to Codesa Mohammed Valli Moosa confirmed. He is a member of the steering committee of Working Group Two, mandated to discuss constitutional issues, which met on Monday morning [4 May] at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg.

The steering committee last week presented a proposal on a constitution-making body, which was referred back to the principals of Codesa's 19 participants for comment.

According to the proposals, an elected constitution-making body would be mandated to draw up a new South African constitution.

In an effort to meet the demands of those participants who want greater emphasis on regionalism, in particular the IFP, the steering committee proposed that every voter would in effect have two votes: one vote on a national list and one vote on a regional list, each providing half the seats of a National Assembly.

The IFP has to date opposed an elected constitution-making body, and has called instead for Codesa to appoint such a body.

The IFP's representative on the eight-member steering committee in Working Group Two, Dr Ben Ngubane, also kwaZulu health minister, reported back on Monday morning. It was reliably learnt that Dr Ngubane, who read a report but did not submit a document, said the IFP had serious reservations about the proposal.

The IFP reportedly felt that the proposal laid too much emphasis on an unitary state, and not enough on regions.

The IFP has already stated that it supports a federation in a new South Africa, as opposed to an unitary state.

IFP delegate Dr Walter Felgate said the IFP was also unhappy that the proposal did not spell out what specific general constitutional principles Codesa had to agree on as part of the process of drawing up a new constitution.

He said the working group had not completed its work on general constitutional principles, as stipulated in its terms of reference, and added there was too much emphasis on making progress before Codesa II next Friday and Saturday.

Dr Felgate, a member of Working Group Three on transitional arrangements, further said that the IFP wanted more details on the so-called second phase of the negotiation process.

The IFP wants a national referendum before a general election on a new constitution, whereas some of the other delegations, for example the ANC-axis, only want one-person one-vote elections.

Dr Felgate also said the IFP stood by its decision that Codesa would have to be responsible for the drawing up of a new constitution, and not an elected body as proposed by the steering committee.

It was not clear on Monday what the steering committee would do to break the apparent deadlock. "I don't know what will happen now," Mr Valli Moosa said.

The steering committee will be meeting until after lunch, when the whole working group is scheduled to meet from 2pm until 5pm.

Codesa Group on TBVC States 'Deadlocked'*MB0405150892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1411 GMT 4 May 92*

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg May 4 SAPA—The Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] working group dealing with the future of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states remained deadlocked on Monday morning [4 May] and decided to formally adjourn until 2pm in an attempt to achieve a compromise.

Senior government negotiator and Deputy Minister Tobie Meyer said no progress had been made towards circumventing the stalemate and a number of delegates had requested an early adjournment to discuss the matter with colleagues.

The group has deadlocked on the issue of whether or not the will of the people of the TBVC states should be tested on reincorporation into South Africa.

The ANC/SACP [African National Congress/South African Communist Party] axis, Venda and the Transkei maintain that referenda are not necessary as the will of the people is clear. The SA [South African] Government is insisting that the people must have a say in the matter through a referendum or an election.

One of the proposals tabled last week was a report compiled by the rapporteurs of the working group who were mandated to provide suggestions which could resolve the deadlock.

The report said that positions put forward by the parties in the group were so divergent that no consensus was possible unless modifications or concessions were made by all.

It proposed that the TBVC governments should decide what means should be used to determine whether its people had adequately expressed their wishes.

The rapporteurs also said it would be "logically consistent" to restore SA citizenship to people of the TBVC states through an act of Parliament.

A sense of urgency prevailed at Codesa on Monday as working groups strived to achieve progress before Codesa II on May 15 and 16.

All five groups must submit progress reports to the Codesa Management Committee [MC] by Thursday. The MC is also expected to make a final decision on the level of participation in Codesa by the Zulu king and other traditional leaders.

The presence of Transkeian leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa at the discussions at Codesa on Monday added to the sense of urgency at the World Trade Centre near Johannesburg.

Gen Holomisa told SAPA he was here to observe and learn what was stalling progress in the working groups dealing with constitutional proposals, interim arrangements, and the future of the TBVC states.

'Breakthroughs' on TBVC States

*MB0505092992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2126 GMT 4 May 92*

[Text] Johannesburg May 4 SAPA—Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] on Monday [4 May] was marked by tough bargaining and some breakthroughs only 10 days before the convention's second plenary session.

The first signs of a breakthrough on the all-important issue of the future of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states emerged.

Agreement was reached in principle on the security forces falling under the control of an interim government structure.

The role of the international community in the transition process was also discussed in a Codesa working group.

The appointment of a task group on how to involve the international was raised. [sentence as received] A working document suggested the involvement of the United Nations at various levels in the process.

Codesa's five working groups are supposed to submit progress reports to the management committee by Thursday [7 May], in time for the convention's plenary session next Friday and Saturday.

Working Group Two on constitutional principles failed to reach agreement on a proposal for an elected constitution-making body, delegates said.

The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] rejected it on the grounds that the proposed elected national assembly placed too much emphasis on a unitary state:

"The IFP demands that existing constitutional structures such as provinces, regions and territories, be they TBVC territories or self-governing territories, be inviolate during the transitional period," the IFP said in its response.

The IFP also reiterated its position that Codesa, and not an elected body, should be responsible for drawing up a new constitution.

In discussions on interim arrangements, in Working Group Three, proposals concerning a transitional executive council (TEC) were referred back to a technical committee.

Chairman of the working group, Dr Patrick Maduna of the Inyandza National Movement, said the committee would take into account the responses of the 19 participants and revise the original committee report tabled last week.

The committee had proposed that the TEC would be multi-party in nature with executive powers.

During Monday's meeting the African National Congress [ANC]-axis warned it was not prepared to continue with Codesa if the estimated 10-million "citizens" of the TBVC states were not permitted to participate in interim government, delegates said.

However, after an intense day's lobbying and bilateral meetings, which included Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa and the ANC's Thabo Mbeki, the steering committee of the working group on TBVC states reported that "considerable progress" had been made.

It said in a statement that a task group had been appointed to produce a "consolidated position paper" for discussion on Tuesday.

Both the government and the ANC made concessions on Monday in order to break a weeks-old deadlock, according to delegates from both camps.

The government has agreed that the "citizens" of the four independent states could participate in interim government in South Africa.

It added: "The people of each of the states should have the opportunity to express themselves on the issue of re-incorporation either before an interim constitution is agreed upon or through their participation in the envisaged election."

The government has dropped its insistence that the will of the TBVC "citizens" be tested on re-incorporation before they could participate in interim government.

In turn the ANC has conceded that the TBVC votes from a future election, which it envisaged would take place for a constitution-making body, could be counted separately.

This could signify support for or rejection of reincorporation.

"We are going towards finality on this deadlock," Gea Holomisa told SAPA after the day's proceedings.

The Transkei leader attended Codesa on Monday as an alternate delegate.

Also in Working Group One, on levelling the political playing fields, a tentative agreement was reached on the appointment of an independent body to oversee the electronic media.

Members of the body would be appointed by the state president on the recommendation of Codesa.

Government on ANC's 'Lack of Commitment' to Peace

MB0405185392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1831 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] Johannesburg May 4 SAPA—The government on Monday [4 May] accused the African National Congress [ANC] and some of its allies of a lack of commitment towards peace.

In a hard hitting statement submitted to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] on Monday, the government said it had to register its serious disappointment at the political unrest.

"Incontrovertible evidence has now become available which cannot but lead to the conclusion that there is a lack of commitment to peace and free political participation on the part of certain political leaders of parties; or alternatively, that the said political leaders do not have any control over their members in this regard."

The statement, issued by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, named among others ANC president Nelson Mandela, Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa, ANC Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala and ANC Western Transvaal leader George Mathusa for recent "inflammatory remarks".

He blamed the unacceptable levels of violence and intimidation on the non-fulfillment of the [National] Peace Accord and the inability of political leaders to discipline and control their members.

The government document also tackled the issue of private armies.

"The mere existence of MK (the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation]) now motivates other parties to consider the establishment of their own military and paramilitary structures as was witnessed in recent news reports," the government charged.

"This is not conducive to the creation of a climate for free political participation.

"The ANC will have to show that levelling the political playing field on the way to true democracy should mean

that parties will have to dispose of 'private armies', and not that such structures should be created in order to establish the correct 'balance of forces'."

Concerning the recent Trust Feed massacre trial, the government was at pains to point out that the killings took place in 1988 "long before the important (political) step taken by the government on February 2, 1990 [words indistinct] the then banned organisations were responsible for 281 acts of terror, the highest in the history of South Africa," the document said.

"Why should they then embark on a course to judge the SA [South African] Police on what some policemen did in 1988?"

The 14-page government document proposed that Codesa's Working Group One, mandated to create a peaceful climate for political participation, should rationalise its own goals to support rather than prevent progress made in other working groups.

The government proposed:

- existing channels, structures and powers to end or investigate political violence, e.g. in terms of the Peace Accord and Goldstone Commission, should be used fully and strengthened.
- political leaders should discuss ways, e.g. regular meetings and joint press statements, to counter the perception at grassroots level of "inherent antagonism towards one another, since this fuels violence".
- criteria based on existing bilateral agreements (D.F. Malan Accord) and multilateral agreements (National Peace Accord) should be formulated in terms of which "objective recommendations" could be made about whether free and fair elections would be possible.

In conclusion, the government said: "Although one risks sounding cynical, the realities of South Africa are that of a deeply divided society with too few cross-cutting loyalties ...

There is very little hope of a society free of political violence within the next few years."

The document emphasised, however, that this did not absolve any party at Codesa of its responsibility "to seek ways and to draw up strategies to limit violence and intimidation".

"Neither will it lessen the government's resolve to use its security forces, regardless of the internal or external popularity of these actions.

"No individual or organisation can be allowed to use violence, intimidation and criminality to reach its goals, even if this is done in the name of a political mission," the government said.

ANC Reacts to Claims

*MB0505133992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1303 GMT 5 May 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: ANC statement to Working Group One on the South African Government's document "Regarding the Commitment by Parties to Create a Climate for Peaceful and Free Political Participation"]

[Text] The delegation of the ANC [African National Congress] to Working Group One records its concern with the manner in which the delegation of the government is approaching the work of Working Group One.

The document tabled contains serious allegations against the ANC. In this regard we propose that the matter be referred to our principals for their consideration.

At the same time note should be taken that this is not the first occasion in Working Group One that the government delegation led by Mr H. Kriel, minister of law and order, has chosen to level allegations in this forum against the ANC. It is a matter of record that the last time he made such allegations, in particular against our Deputy President (Walter Sisulu) and Chris Hani, he was compelled to withdraw them in the face of incontrovertible evidence that his allegations were without substance.

With regard to the current allegations there are numerous and substantial avenues through which the government could have chosen to pursue its charges. Nonetheless it has chosen to ignore these channels and rely solely on bringing the matter before Working Group One.

Working Group One has already devoted considerable time to finding ways and means to strengthen the National Peace Accord. Yesterday Working Group One made substantial progress in devising the framework to effect control over, and ensure accountability of, the security forces from the first phase of interim arrangements.

We have consistently approached our mandate in the working group by avoiding reducing it to a forum for allegations and counter-allegations. We have sought to find consensus in devising the appropriate mechanisms which would move our country from its current position of white minority rule to a fully democratic order. We are determined to ensure that the work of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] is not stalled or hampered by any tactics that are inimical to the process of democratising our society. Issued by: The ANC Codesa office

World Trade Centre

Buthelezi Claims ANC 'Trying To Hijack' Codesa

*MB0405164892 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1600 GMT 4 May 92*

[Text] There is a new stumbling block in the path of constitutional negotiations. This follows in the wake of serious reservations expressed by the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] about proposals for a constitution-making body submitted at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] today. Although the submissions were not rejected outright, the IFP rejected a number of principles in the document. The IFP says there are a number of pre-conditions before they would participate in an interim government.

The IFP demanded among other things that Codesa's Declaration of Intent should be amended so that it could not be interpreted as a commitment to a unitary state, but agreement was reached with regard to the principles and framework of the constitution of a new state, and that Codesa gave proper consideration to the issue of self-determination of regions.

In the document the IFP rejected the notion of decisions taken by a special majority, saying that matters should rather be decided by a full consensus. And speaking in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi today, Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi slated the ANC [African National Congress] for trying to hijack Codesa for its own political aims.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] The ANC is using Codesa as a platform for its blocking the IFP, and for attacking me and the IFP. That is why kwaZulu is excluded from Codesa, because it ensures that I'm not present in person at Codesa. The ANC is going to attempt to achieve dominance in a constituent assembly, so that it can introduce legislation against the very existence of kwaZulu and my nation. It may even attempt to have kwaZulu disband in the interim period between apartheid and a new constitution. This exclusion of kwaZulu of course, honorable members at Codesa, and the exclusion of the kwaZulu delegation and the king, is already their first installment of achieving just that.

Codesa must be clearly told that kwaZulu cannot be expected to back decisions Codesa makes without kwaZulu being present to influence those decisions. We will not be dictated to by Codesa. [end recording]

Minister on Codesa Creating Violence-Free Climate

*MB0405200292 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 4 May 92*

[Text] The government has accused certain political leaders of showing blatant disregard for free and peaceful political participation. A statement to this effect was submitted to Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa's] Working Group One late this afternoon.

The government proposes that the Goldstone Commission be consolidated and that political leaders meet

regularly to discuss antagonisms. Our political staff says this view could have serious repercussions.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel made proposals on how Codesa can help in creating a climate free of intimidation and violence. He said inflammatory statements by leaders over the last few days are in sharp contrast with the National Peace Accord. Mr. Kriel said the statements were aggressive and place the blame for the current violence on the security forces, the government, and the state president.

In the document, Mr. Mandela is quoted as having said at an Organization of Africa Unity summit that there is a countrywide network within the security forces to destabilize South Africa. He also quotes General Bantu Holomisa as saying that the violence was not, as generally assumed, black-inspired, but bears the hallmark of a sinister white hand. Mr. Kriel says the blame for the violence and intimidation must be borne by leaders who cannot control their supporters and the ANC [African National Congress], which has proved lacking in creating a safe climate.

Treurnicht Aware of Botha's Bombings Involvement

MB0505092492 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] The expelled Conservative Party [CP] MP [member of Parliament] for Wonderboom, Mr. Koos Botha, has revealed to the Johannesburg newspaper, *BEELD*, that apart from his alleged involvement in the Hillview bombing in Pretoria, he was also involved in several other bomb attacks.

The leader of the CP, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, told the newspaper he had been informed in a telephone conversation as early as January about Mr. Botha's possible involvement. However, he did not pursue the matter because he believed that the police were investigating and that he did not have any information they did not have. Dr. Treurnicht confirmed that he had confronted Mr. Botha on the Hillview incident more than a month ago and that the MP for Wonderboom refused to answer questions. Mr. Botha said that civilians have never been in any danger where bombs were planted. Earlier Mr. Botha withdrew from Parliament for the rest of the session.

Officer Says ANC Not To 'Over-Govern' Country

MB0505092692 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] Johannesburg May 4 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] had no intention to "over-govern" South Africa, the media liaison officer of the African National Congress' Publicity Department, Saki Macozoma, said on Monday [4 May].

Speaking at the annual congress of the Federated Hospitality Association of South Africa (Fedhasa) in Johannesburg, Mr. Macozoma said whites should see there was "life after change".

The ANC wanted a true democracy for South Africa, with a proper constitution, independent legislature and a total lack of race discrimination.

"We want growth with equity—but that growth must be sustainable," he said.

The legacy of apartheid was something which had to be addressed. "We feel there's a need beyond Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] for an economic forum for South Africa."

Referring to the hospitality industry, he said the ANC did not want a monopoly on food in the country. The hospitality industry should recognise its importance.

He said, however, he believed it essential for a government to intervene in the economy, and "anyone saying it does not happen in other countries, is talking mumbo jumbo".

On nationalisation he reiterated that it was but one of the ANC's options. But the hospitality industry itself should come up with suggestions and "put them on the table".

"You must indicate which direction to follow, for instance how to deal with the legacy of apartheid in your industry."

Peace Committee Responds to Gwala's 'War Talk'

MB0505092792 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] The National Peace Committee says an ANC [African National Congress] leader in Natal, Mr. Harry Gwala, is to be the first member of the organization to be reprimanded publicly for so-called war talk. A spokesman, Mrs. Val Pauquet, said the ANC had failed to reprimand Mr. Gwala and that the committee, which was set up to oversee the implementation of the National Peace Accord, would have to do so. Mr. Gwala allegedly incited ANC supporters a while ago to murder leaders of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

5 May Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB0505135992

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Finance Minister To Control Spending—Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 5 May in a page 10 editorial says: "The National Party's [NP] days in power are numbered, and controlling free-spending proclivities of Cabinet Ministers whose tenure could be short will be difficult. Difficult, but arguably the most crucial part of [new Finance Minister Derek] Keys's task." "Of course, Keys may feel he has little room for manoeuvre if he has

to consider the likely demands of the government which succeeds the NP administration. However, it is clear from discussion papers and speeches that the leadership of the ANC [African national Congress], at least, is shifting its economic thinking away from hard-line socialism. So, if Keys can show that his policies can curb inflation and create jobs (and thereby help spread wealth more evenly), political concerns would need be the least of his worries." Keys's policies have to "be based on control of spending. That will require a determination that deficit spending can be justified only if state borrowings are directed towards capital projects and not used to cover current expenditure shortfalls."

SOWETAN

'Fifth Column' Within State's Security Structure—Commenting on the "confession of rightwing MP Koos Botha about his terrorism exploits," Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 May in a page 6 editorial believes it will be "folly" to "underestimate the ability of the rightwing to delay or put obstacles in the country's path to peace and democracy. The cost in lives and damage to the economy and South African society in general if, for instance, there is an undue delay in the formation of a constituent assembly, must force us to look at the rightwing in a more strategic manner."

"Botha's confession also reveals a 'fifth column' within the State's security structure who were able to warn him about his imminent arrest. We are certain the elimination of this 'fifth column' will bring to an end or curb the heinous deeds of the so-called 'third force'."

BEELD

CP Without Credibility—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 29 April in a page 12 editorial notes: "Mr. Koos van der Merwe's criticism of the Conservative Party [CP] is one of the most damaging demolition jobs ever on a South African political party. He said, among other things, that the CP is leaderless, is leading its supporters into a cul de sac, is in chaos, and is an intellectual embarrassment." "Fortunately the vast majority of white voters have seen through the CP, which is why the party has lost so many elections and referendums. Now the CP has, with unseemly haste, become a party in search of a policy. The question is whether the party and its leadership can still claim any support." The leaders have "stumbled from one mistake to the next, helped create a climate of violence among the right wing, and along the way accused fellow Afrikaners of treason." BEELD believes the CP in its present form "is totally without credibility and incapable of playing a new, creative role."

Angola

Dos Santos Plans for 'Assassinating' Savimbi Noted

MB0305110492 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 3 May 92

[Excerpt] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA], is heading operations aimed at assassinating the president and other officials of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

Major Mario Pinto Leonardo de Andrade, who served in the senior ranks of state security and the President's Office, has disclosed that the state security services and the Futungo de Belas [government palace] are devising malicious plans to destroy UNITA and eliminate its leaders. The priority list of UNITA officials to be assassinated includes Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, General Antonio Dembo, Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, and others.

Mr. Mario de Andrade said this during an interview with the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel yesterday morning. [passage omitted]

Dos Santos Encouraging 'Violence'

MB0405113092 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] During his recent visit to Cunene Province, which at first was kept secret, Jose Eduardo dos Santos encouraged violence against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

A well placed official in the provincial government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] in Cunene revealed that during the visit the MPLA-PT president left a large quantity of lethal materiel in charge of Jeronimo Pedro, a Ministry of State Security [Minse] official, to be distributed among Minse elements in order to physically eliminate UNITA militants and sympathizers. Reports say Jeronimo Pedro is simply carrying out orders from the president of the People's Republic of Angola.

According to political observers in Cunene Province, this is a flagrant violation of the Angolan peace accords regarding the cessation of the transportation and delivery of any lethal materiel without the knowledge and approval of the Joint Verification and Control Commission. The observers believe President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is not taking seriously the Bicesse Accords which he signed.

Report on Savimbi's 2 May Benguela City Address

MB0305065592 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 3 May 92

[Report from Lobito by correspondent Pinto Reis]

[Excerpts] Dr. Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], arrived in Benguela Province's Catumbela Airport at 1400 on 2 May. The presidential team included UNITA Deputy President Mr. Jeremias Chitunda; UNITA Secretary General Alicerces Mango; Mr. Honorio van Dunem; Dr. Huangá; General Torres Candanda; Dr. Jaka Jamba; General Manuvagola; and other party and military officials. [passage omitted]

The UNITA president addressed a major political rally in Benguela city's Liceu Square. It was something phenomenal. We have no words to describe what we saw in Benguela. Honest reporters attending the rally will have realized how popular Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi is in Benguela Province and throughout Angolan territory. [passage omitted]

The rally was attended by more than 100,000 UNITA militants and sympathizers. Benguela came alive with the people's overflowing joy. We are now going to quote from some important passages in Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi's speech at that rally.

He said that we must all be able to find work in order to build this country. We must defend the Angolan people first. Angola must come first, second, and forever. We are fighting to protect and defend the Angolan people. Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi also praised the implementation of the electoral registration process, adding that registration is not voting and that voting is a right. He praised it and explained to the people that it is necessary for us to accept the extension of state administration throughout Angolan territory so that the elections can take place effectively. He said, quote: We want a dignified country where there will not be [words indistinct] everywhere, unquote. [passage omitted]

Dr. Savimbi said that we must be dignified and firm in September. The UNITA armed forces have done their duty. Now they must help guarantee peace and happiness for all Angolan people. The Angolan person will be black, white, or mixed race if he agrees to identify himself as an Angolan.

There will be no more war in Angola because UNITA will not allow that. Dr. Savimbi received a great ovation from the people, who showed all their joy at listening to his unique message for peace, freedom, and democracy. [passage omitted]

Savimbi Says MPLA Can Manipulate Elections

MB0405193092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 May 92

[Report by Radio Angola correspondent Gabriela Távira on lecture by Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, at Benguela city's Cineteatro Monumental cinema on 4 May—recorded]

[Text] [Távira] Jonas Savimbi confirmed in Benguela today that the great [word indistinct] space will be filled

by the contest between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. He added his organization will have powerful arguments for the ruling party.

UNITA President Jonas Savimbi delivered a lecture on participatory democracy and economy at the completely full Cineteatro Monumental cinema. He said that peace and democracy are indispensable and complementary.

[Savimbi] We would like each one to present his program in May, June, July, and August, so that we can compete honestly in September. I have no doubt, though, that the MPLA and UNITA will be in the front at the end. UNITA will have arguments against the MPLA. We shall always tell the MPLA: You have been damaging this country for 16 years. Stop now! UNITA will also tell them: The Cubans were here and interfered in the political, economic, social, and cultural lives of all Angolan people in every part of the country! In view of that, we shall tell them: You have no confidence in the Angolan people. You trust foreigners. Stop now!

[Tavira] The UNITA leader once again placed [words indistinct] parties [words indistinct] and accused the government of (?being able) to manipulate elections in its favor.

[Savimbi] Let us not be surprised that there should be 26 parties and so many engineers around today. When the moment of truth arrives though, few will make it. Most of them will be giving up along the way. The government can manipulate electoral registration. It can manipulate popular mobilization. The government can intimidate the civil servants. However, all this has been tried in other parts of Africa and it has not paid. It absolutely did not work. Sixteen years is far too long for one regime alone. It is time for it to leave.

MPLA Blames UNITA, Others for Crimes

MB0205092092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] A press release issued by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] states that the crime wave in the country is aimed at sabotaging the pope's visit to Angola. Announcing the increase in crime in the country, the MPLA said it regrets the brutal deaths of eight Portuguese citizens and a French national following intimidation. The MPLA also regrets the killing of ward activists in Huambo Province and four officers in the city of Lubango.

The press release partially blames the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola for the situation, viewing Jonas Savimbi's incitement to acts of violence, civil disobedience, and revenge during his speech in Cacucaco last week.

The crime wave, in which peaceful foreigners living in Angola and those staying temporarily in the country,

including a Catholic missionary, have been murdered, is taking place at a time when the visits to Angola by His Holiness Pope John Paul II and the Portuguese head of state are due to take place. The MPLA press release says the wave of crime is also carried out by well-known political parties with a view to discouraging foreign investment in the People's Republic of Angola.

Botswana

Government, Namibia 'at Loggerheads' Over Island

MB0105152192 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1123 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] Gaborone May 1 SAPA—Botswana and Namibia are at loggerheads over the ownership of Sedudu Island in the Chombe River.

Botswana Minister of Presidential Affairs Mompoti Merafhe said recently that the island was part of Botswana as defined in 1890 by the Germans and the British.

Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, Botswana minister of foreign affairs, said the island issue "was discussed during a recent visit by Namibian President Sam Nujoma to President Quett Masire of Botswana, and Mr Nujoma understood "why we said the border island was on our side of the river."

However, Namibian National Assembly Speaker Dr M.D. Tjitendero said in Gaborone that Botswana knew Sedudu belonged to Namibia and Botswana was acting contrary to the spirit of friendship between the two countries.

Botswana was concerned about poachers entering the country through a border post at Sedudu Island. The post has now been closed.

Mr Merafhe said the determining factor regarding ownership of the island was its location "south of the main channel of the river. The main channel is north of the island and the island belongs to Botswana."

Recently the Botswana Defence Force had to send soldiers to the island to secure the release of two British tourists and a Botswana held by Namibian forces on April 17.

Mr Merafhe confirmed the incident, saying the three had been taken at gunpoint by the Namibian Defence Force from the Botswana side of the river and detained.

By day Botswana fly their flag on the island, but at night the Namibian flag flies.

French Industrialists End Fact-Finding Visit

MB0105182892 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 1 May 92

[Text] The leader of the French industrialist delegation, Mr. (Christian Grayev), says the aim of their visit to Botswana was to get a better understanding of the local business climate. Speaking during a news conference this morning at

Gaborone Sun, Mi. (Grayev) said people in his country are aware of the good economic standing of Botswana and expressed the hope that French entrepreneurs will come and invest in the development of industries in the country. He, however, said feasibility studies have to be undertaken to find out the constraints and chances of setting up successful business ventures.

Mr. (Grayev) further said they were also looking into possibilities of establishing French banks in Botswana. He said the other area they explored while in the country was the possibility of joint ventures with citizens and said to this end members of his delegation held wide ranging discussions with some private companies.

The French delegation was comprised of industrialists in various fields, and it was the first delegation by French businessmen to visit Botswana. Mr. (Grayev) was accompanied to the news conference by the French ambassador to Botswana, Mr. Pierre Cornee, who is based in Lusaka, Zambia. Before leaving this afternoon, the French delegation visited the Botswana Vaccine Institute.

Masire 'Cautious' About Adopting Labor Laws

MB0305110392 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 2 May 92

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, says Botswana is cautious about adopting international labor standards which may not be compatible with the national reality.

He was speaking today at the opening of the 2 million pula Trade Union House in Selebi-Phikwe, the headquarters of the Mining Workers' Union. He said Botswana does not want to run into conflicts with the International Labor Organization by ratifying conventions which may not be compatible with national circumstances. But he made it clear that several bills dealing with employment and trade relations will be tabled in the next sitting of parliament. These include the Employment Amendment Bill, the Trade Unions and Employers Organizations Amendment Bill, and the Trade Dispute Amendment Bill. The president stressed that those bills had to be thoroughly discussed.

Sir Ketumile cautioned trade unions against manipulation by political parties who are promoting their own ends. But he said the government will do everything possible to assure that the labor movement remains independent. He also warned trade unionists not to adopt confrontational bargaining. He said they must bargain in good faith. He said wielding too much bargaining power has (?only) resulted in nothing gained.

The president said strikes, which had been staged by workers, had only resulted in hardened attitudes of the employers against the workers. Sir Ketumile stressed that harmonious industrial relations are a prerequisite to economic and political achievements.

He also called on trade unions to strengthen their workers' educational programs in conjunction with the

relevant government authorities such as the Department of Labor and Social Security.

Lesotho

Official Interviewed on Return of King Moshoeshoe

MB0105114592 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 30 Apr 92

[Report on interview with Interior Minister Chief Mphosi Matete in Maseru by BBC reporter Elizabeth Ohene; place and date not given]

[Text] King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho, who was deposed by the military government in 1990, has never really accepted the situation. He's been in exile here in London since he was stripped of his powers, and on Saturday [25 April] on this program he told us that he intended to go home before the end of May. But the government in Lesotho is reluctant to have him back while he still claims the crown, and his son has been appointed to succeed him as King Letsie III. On the line to Maseru, Elizabeth Ohene asked Interior Minister [title as heard] Chief Mokhosi Matiti if they would try to stop Moshoeshoe returning.

[Begin recording] [Matiti] No, madam, we are not going to stop him.

[Ohene] So he can come back as the king of Lesotho?

[Matiti] We already have, under the laws of this country, a king, King Letsie III.

[Ohene] And does King Letsie, who after all is King Moshoeshoe's son, does he accept this situation as you are painting it?

[Matiti] He took an oath before his nation and was ceremonially installed in the open, where all public functions are always held, at Moshoeshoe's statue. So I wouldn't have any other proof that he accepts it, beyond this one that I'm telling you. And the mother, who was then the regent, in public raised the then prince Mohatho to give him the name of King Letsie III. Now, these things were done in public and according to the laws of the country.

[Ohene] Now, if King Moshoeshoe does come back and puts himself about still as a king, would you put him in jail then?

[Matiti] The laws of this country do govern every subject. The courts are there to decide who is on the right side of the legal interpretations of this country.

[Ohene] So according to these laws that you are talking about, King Moshoeshoe can't come back to the country?

[Matiti] He's free to come. The government lately is... [changes thought] You're perhaps unaware that on 27 April 1992 the chairman of the Military Council has told the members of the constituent assembly that the government stand is that Chief Bereng Seeiso [King

Moshoeshoe] can come home as a member of the royal family to join his family happily.

[Ohene] So officially he's no longer in exile, as far as you are concerned?

[Matiti] As far as we are concerned, we believe he was never ever an exile, because as you are aware, he went out of the country as king. It is only the historical developments that have finally led to him being now called chief. [end recording]

Mozambique

Chissano Notes Problems With Armed Forces Pay

MB0405150792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 May 92

[Report from Beira by correspondent Nogueira da Silva]

[Text] Strict control of the salaries and logistics of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] is being implemented within the framework of reorganizing that sector. There have been discrepancies and delays in the pay for soldiers stationed in Sofala Province though the situation is expected to improve soon. It is known that the payment of FAM salaries will as of now be made by the Ministry of Finance, while the supply of foodstuffs will be the responsibility of local warehouses designated by the government.

In his recent visit to Sofala Province, President Joaquim Chissano recommended that the provincial government have some degree of control in the implementation of those measures, which are intended to improve the morale of the Armed Forces.

[Begin Chissano recording] Discrepancies have been reduced. We have a better idea of how many soldiers we have. There have been fewer delays in paying salaries. According to a report that was presented to us a while ago, there are no delays in the payment of salaries in Sofala Province although there are still problems. Actually, these are more of a standard bureaucratic procedure, namely the processing of salary payment sheets. This is time consuming. Pensioners are paid by the Ministry of Finance which also pays the disabled. So there is a procedure to follow when active soldiers retire. [end recording]

Chief of Staff Confirms Theft of War Materiel

MB0405180892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] The Press Office of the Chief of Staff has confirmed the theft of six aircraft engines from the Mabalane Air Force Base. Three members of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] have been detained in connection with the theft, namely a captain and two officers.

Contrary to what the international news agencies have reported, Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Bufalo, commander of the Mozambique Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense

Troops, has neither been detained nor is he suspected of involvement. As chief of the Air Force, Lt. Col. Bufalo has been questioned by a commission investigating the case.

Meanwhile, Manuel Rodrigues Junior, director of the Criminal Investigation Police [PIC] for the city of Maputo, has confirmed the report from the Press Office of the Chief of Staff. Manuel Rodrigues added that a number of civilians have also been detained in connection with the theft which included ammunition belonging to the Air Force. No government member has yet been identified among the civilians.

The PIC director noted that the police and other security departments have been investigating the matter since March.

The fighter aircraft engines and ammunition were about to be sold to a neighboring country which the PIC director did not identify. The engines and ammunition left the air force base in a container on a semi.

Renamo Occupies Area in Gile District 1 May

MB0505143292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] occupied Moiane area in Gile District, Zambezia Province, last Friday [1 May]. Eyewitnesses who sought refuge on the outskirts of Nampula city said that during the clashes Renamo killed two Naparama [government-sponsored counterinsurgency unit] members. They said the three shops in Moiane town were looted. There is no report on the massacre of civilians. Moiane is located 150 km from Nampula city and it is rich in precious and semiprecious stones.

Receives 'Assorted Weapons'

MB0505143792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] An aircraft of unknown origin has supplied assorted weapons to the more than 500 Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, men who have been occupying Moiane area, in Zambezia Province's Gile district, since 1 May.

AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] learned this from witnesses who were able to flee the area in the wake of its occupation. They say the Renamo men received their supplies near their biggest concentration point in the area on 3 May. Those sources also say the aircraft overflew the area early in the evening of 3 May.

Apart from two Naparama [government-sponsored counterinsurgency unit] soldiers, there are no reports of Renamo-caused deaths.

A source in the chief of General Staff's Office recently told AIM in Maputo that a Renamo group had infiltrated Mozambique from a country he declined to identify.

Zambezia Province shares a border with Malawi, where Renamo enjoys support at government level.

Moiane area is now isolated from the rest of the country because Renamo has blocked all four access routes to that mineral-rich area.

Namibia

Prime Minister Addresses Katutura May Day Rally

MB0105170592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1650 GMT 1 May 92

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek May 1 SAPA—Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob on May Day assured workers that the joint administration, with South Africa, of Walvis Bay was the best means towards securing its reintegration into Namibia.

"Let me assure you that Walvis Bay is part and parcel of Namibia", he told a small crowd of a few hundred at Katutura, near Windhoek, at the fifth official May Day celebrations held in Namibia.

According to some reports, many Namibians believe that joint control of disputed South African port enclave, presently under discussion, is the final stage in the process and not merely a step along the way towards its reintegration.

Mr Geingob told his audience, so different from the heady tens of thousands at pre-independence May Day rallies, the government had other options from the armed struggle to taking the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

"We chose negotiations as the most suitable means for our struggle," the prime minister said.

He said the second phase of the Namibian struggle was even more difficult than the first because of enemies like ignorance, hunger, poverty, racism and iniquity.

While over 90 percent of Namibians accepted and participated in the new independent country, Mr Geingob warned against the 10 percent who were sabotaging this second phase by being negative about everything the government did.

"This struggle will not be won by being antagonistic.

"We must create an environment that builds on the foundations of tripartite relations that the government has facilitated," he said concerning the relationship between government, employers and employees.

Namibia in the past had only two types of people, the exploiter and the exploited, Mr Geingob said, calling for improved working relationships.

"Cooperation and mutual respect achieve economic miracles," he added.

Swaziland

Government To Extradite ANC MK Recruits

MB0305132492 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 3 May 92 p 1

[Report by De Wet Potgeiter: "Swaziland To Expel MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe; Spear of the Nation—African National Congress Military Wing] Recruits"]

[Text] The 33 ANC [African National Congress] recruits arrested in Swaziland en route to Tanzania for military training will be extradited to South Africa.

A senior SA [South African] Police [SAP] official said yesterday the men were recruited by a woman in Durban and came from kwa Mashu.

The Swazi police have given their names to the SAP. All of the men are in detention in Big Bend.

They were arrested on Friday [1 May] after they crossed the border into Swaziland and applied for political asylum. They asked the UN Human Rights Commission [UNHRC] for financial support to get to Tanzania.

Their requests were turned down by both the Swazi government and the UNHRC.

A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order said he was "deeply concerned" about the arrests.

Mr Hernus Kriel is expected to raise the question of continued MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe; Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] recruitment at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] tomorrow.

Police Arrest More ANC Recruits

MB0505112392 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 5 May 92

[Text] The Swaziland police have arrested a second group of South African men claiming to be ANC [African National Congress] members on their way to Zambia and Tanzania for military training. The men, together with 32 [as heard] others detained at the weekend, are being held in the southern town of Big Bend.

The government of Swaziland says the detainees do not qualify as political prisoners, as South Africa has lifted bans on all political activity. ANC officials have said they know nothing about the men, and the South African Foreign Ministry has started an inquiry.

Prime Minister Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

MB0505070492 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 5 May 92 pp 1, 24

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza: "Ministers Swap Jobs"]

[Text] Two cabinet ministers have swapped jobs in a reshuffle announced yesterday.

The changes were disclosed by the Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini in his office.

Those affected are the Minister for Commerce and Industry Senator Nkomeni Ntiwane and the Minister for Broadcasting, Information and Tourism Senator Barnabas Mhlongo.

The two will take the jobs of one another, with immediate effect.

Mr Dlamini said: "I am happy to announce that His Majesty, the King has been graciously pleased to make the following changes in the present cabinet of ministers with effect from 4th May, 1992.

(a) The Honourable Senator N.D. Ntiwane, Minister for Commerce and Industry has now been appointed Minister for Broadcasting, Information and Tourism; and

(b) The Honourable Senator Barnabas C.F. Mhlongo, Minister for Broadcasting, Information and Tourism has now been appointed Minister for Commerce and Industry.

Mr Dlamini congratulated the two ministers on their appointments.

Senator Ntiwane has been in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for over four years.

He was appointed in November 1987 at the last election under the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] system.

Until October last year, tourism was under the portfolio of the Ministry of Commerce.

The Ministry of Broadcasting, Information and Tourism was set up in the same month last year and Senator Mhlongo was appointed to take over the new ministry.

He was appointed from the Swaziland United Bakeries where he was the Regional Manager.

Zimbabwe

Rally Indicates Dissatisfaction With Government

MB0105185292 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 1 May 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A May Day rally in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, became an anti-government protest when calls were made for the government to resign. Several thousand workers cheered the calls made by trade union and student leaders. Some of the crowd carried placards condemning rises in the cost of living and the shortage of maize meal.

Correspondents say President Mugabe's government has been accused of mismanagement and corruption in the handling of the economy and the country's food reserves. Food shortages have been exacerbated by a severe drought.

Earlier in the week, a meeting of former guerrilla fighters called on the president to dismiss his entire cabinet.

MP Urges Nationalization of Farm Land

MB0305142192 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 3 May 92 p 12

[Report by Michael Hartnack: "Woman Killed in Maize Queue"]

[Text] Harare—A housewife was trampled to death as Zimbabwe's food shortage reached critical proportions this week.

The ruling party accused white commercial farmers of trying to hold the government to ransom over maize prices.

ZANU PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] backbench MP [member of Parliament] Eddison Ncube echoed the words of President Robert Mugabe's words when he urged the nationalisation of all commercial farm land if white farmers tried to hold out for the US \$310 (about R[and]870) a [metric] ton price Zimbabwe is currently paying to import American and Argentinian maize via South Africa.

Tensions also emerged when a leader of the farm workers' union, Mr Philip Sibanda, demanded prosecution of white farmers exploiting the drought to put their full-time labour force on illegal short-time piecework.

Fearing that they may become political scapegoats white farmers offered to rush what little maize they have to government silos—an estimated 280,000 tons—if they are pledged the local currency equivalent of \$300 a ton. This is the price they fear they will have to pay to buy back imported maize to feed their workers and livestock until their next harvest later this year.

To avert famine Zimbabwe needs to import an estimated 1.9 million tons of maize.

Nigeria

Talks Begin in Abuja With Israeli Officials

AB0405112592 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 4 May 92

[Text] Nigerian and Israeli officials are today holding talks in Abuja on normalization of relations. The Israeli delegation led by Mr. David Levi, the country's foreign minister, arrived at Abuja yesterday for a two-day official visit to Nigeria.

The Nigerian team at the talks is led by the foreign affairs minister, Major General Ike Nwachukwu.

The Israeli foreign minister is scheduled to meet President Ibrahim Babangida and address a news conference before leaving Abuja for home later in the day.

Diplomatic Relations Restored

AB0405134592 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT
4 May 92

[Text] Abuja, May 4 (AFP)—Nigeria and Israel on Monday [4 May] officially restored diplomatic relations broken off by Nigeria in 1973. The agreement was signed here by Israeli Foreign Minister David Levi and his Nigerian counterpart Ike Nwachukwu.

Babangida on Military's Involvement in Government

AB0405152092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 3 May 92

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida says that the involvement of the military in governance was no longer fashionable and that what was fashionable now was the process of democracy. General Babangida stated this yesterday at the closing ceremony of the Nigerian Army annual small arms championship which took place at Igaruta near Port-Harcourt in Rivers State. General Babangida reminded the soldiers that the next civilian president, who will be the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, deserves their loyalty and support. He

commended all those elected into political offices for working harmoniously with the Armed Forces towards building a greater country.

The president said that members of the Armed Forces should be proud that in future they will be regarded as patriots who participated in the evolution of an [words indistinct] political system of the country. He maintained that no one was above mistakes and what mattered was being able to embark on self-criticism aimed at making amends. On the shooting championship, General Babangida described it as the best in recent years and commended the six military formations that participated in the competition for their wonderful performance.

Riots in Lagos Over Transport Fare Increases

AB0405125492 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT
4 May 92

[Text] Lagos, May 4 (AFP)—Rioting left several dozen people hurt in Lagos on Monday [4 May] as demonstrators torched buses and cars and fought police in a protest against a recent hike in city transport fares, witnesses said.

More than 10 buses and other vehicles were set ablaze at the major Ikpaja road junction in the north of Nigeria's biggest city, where hundreds of people demonstrated, the witnesses said.

Traffic and economic activity ground to a halt when protesters blocked northern access roads to Lagos with barricades of burning tyres. Many people were unable to reach their workplaces.

Police used teargas to break up the demonstrations and appeared to have restored calm by the end of the morning.

Recent fuel shortages in Nigeria, a major oil-producing nation, have led some transport companies to raise their fares five-fold as many drivers stopped using their cars, commuters said.

The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation has blamed the shortage on hoarding and large-scale smuggling of petrol as well as maintenance work that has cut refinery production capacity.

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